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## Relevance Of The Ideals Of Sri Ramachandra At Present.

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### Abstract:

Ramayana and Mahabharata are regarded as the very important religious scripture like veda and upanishada to Indians. Ramkatha is a wonderful impeccable creation of the poet. The ageless writing, Ramayana, has not influence the Indian scenario only, but also influenced the whole world. The name Ramayana is based on two words Rama and Ayana and it is a tatpuruṣa samāsa. Which means the journey of Rama. Divided into seven kandas five hundred swargas and twenty four thousand verses, Ramayana was written before the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. According to Hindu religion, Sri Ramachandra was the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and a popular deity. He was born into this world has a human being to preach the religion. He appeared in various forms, as an ideal child, ideal husband, and affectionate elder, a loving king. He was born in the surya dynasty and his father was king Dasharatha, the king of Ayodhya and his mother was Kaushalya. According to Hindu religion, Ramachandra best of men. To protect his fathers honor, he relinquished the throne and went into exile for fourteen years. Ramachandra is the ideal character of India. He is the ultimate pillar of our faith. He is the symbol of truth and every one should follow him.

Keywords- Ideal Religion, Moderation, Love, Honesty.

The glory of the Ramayana in the course of history is intact. On the shore of tamasa, on the death of male krouncho by the hunter, female krouncho,s sorrow tears the sages heart apart. The over flowing mourning of his heart took shap .

Śokḥ śloktvmāgataḥ 1

the poet,s voice echoes.

Mā niṣṭa pratiṣṭhām tvamagamah śaśvatīḥ samāḥ  
Yat krauñcmithunā dekambadhīḥ kāmamohitaḥ II 2

The identity of the poet is known in the uttarkanda of Ramayana. He introduced himself as the son of vargava or pracheta. At the behest of brahma and with the curage of Narada the poet presents the beautiful story of Ramachandra to the people of the world. The greatest virtue of Ramayana is that the glory of this epic is not only about the battle of Ramachandra and Ravana. Here the obedience of the son to the father, the sacrifice of one brother for another,

the devotion of the husband and wife for each other, the duty of the king to the people are magnified. Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha are the four jewel of Ramayana. So the poet says-

Kāmārthagunasam yuktam dharmārtha gunavistaram  
Samudramiva ratnādhyam sarvaśruti manoharam II 3

The sweet picture that the poet paints of a joint family here is always imitative of every Indian. The image of joint family that reflected in the Ramayana still sanctifies and beautifies the Grihadharma. The sage in his writing identified a man as the protagonist who, even as a human being, is still worshipped today as a deity. The ideal state is compared to the state of Rama. What should be the ideal of human life has been highly ghted in melodious language by the great poet.

Dharmādarthaḥ prabhavati dharmāt prabhavate sukham I  
Dharmena labhate sarvam dharmasaramidam jagat.

We do not real literature for our own satisfaction. Just as there is emotional satisfaction in reading literature, it also helps to know the socio-economical and behavioural customs of that era. In the Ramayana, the poet describes the history of the surya dynasty, the character of the omnipotent Rama and other characters, the description of the war, the description of the natural beauty, the pictures of Tapoban without standing glory. Each character is expressed in extraordinary glory. The great thing about the life of the hero Ramachandra is that he did not speak of any high moral ideals. From the beginning to the end, he was practiced his domestic duty, monarchic duty and religion in a fearless, unwavering manner. These are the evidence of his greatness. He is both a unique performer and a religious man. It has been said about him-

Rakṣhitā svasya vṛtasya srajansyāpi rakṣhitā  
Rakṣhitā jivlokasya dharmasya parantapaḥ II 4

One of the teachings of the Ramayana written by the old poet is the controlling of sense. which is prevalent in sri Ramachandra. Almost in the whole epic, starting from Dasharatha to Devaraja Indra, Shurpanakha, Vali, Sugriva, Ravana, no one could save the end due to their sensuality. Before his inauguration, Sri Ramachandra had to go in to exile only because of king Dasharatha's attraction for his wife.

Kāmārttaśc mahārājaḥ pitā daśrathaḥ svayam.  
Kaikayāḥ priya kāmārtham taṁ ramaṁ nabhya sect. 5

Devaraja Indra and Ahalya wife of sage Goutama were cursed by sage Goutama due to sensory in continence.

Vātabhaksyā nirāhārā tapyantī bhasmaśayinī  
Adṛṣyā sarvabhūtānāmā śrames smin vasisyasi. 6

Paramapurusha Rama freed Ahalya from the curse. Ravana's sister Shurpanakha lost her nose due to sense restraint.

Vabhūvendropamaṃ dṛṣṭva rakṣasī kāmamohitā  
Sumukhaṃ durmukhī Ramaṃ vṛttamadhyaṃ mahodarī. 7

But Ramachandra, the conqueror of 'Sararipu', did not hesitate to refuse her proposal. Besides, Vali lost his life at the hands of Ramachandra due to lust.

Aurasīm bhaginīm vapi bharyām vāpyanu jasya yaḥ  
Pracaret naraḥ kāmārtasya dando badhaḥ smṛtaḥ. 8

Above all Ravana was also cursed by Nalkuber due to his lust.

Akāmā tena yasmattvaṃ valādbhadre pradharsitā  
Tasmāt sa yuvatīmanyām nākāmāmu payāsyati. 9

So, in the eyes of the society, both unruly women and men are equally evil and equally reprehensible let it be God or man.

Patriotism is one of the innumerable teachings of Ramayana. When Lanka was conquered after the slaying of Ravana, then Lakshman said to Ramachandra that they should not return to Ayodhya and reign in this golden Lanka. Then Ramachandra replied with a radiant statement.

Api svarnamayī lankā name rocate lakṣmana.  
Jananī janmabhūmiṣca svargadapi garīyasī. 10

If the religion of Ramachandra is protected here and the ideals of patriotism are implemented in every ones life, all the evil forces of the world will be destroyed and the good forces will emerge. Another quality of Ramachandra was kindness. This quality can be seen from childhood. At the call of sage Bishwamitra in Tapoban, he went to kill the Demons and performed the retuals of the sages without any hindrance. He left the kingdom at the behest of his father and went in to exile for fourteen years. Such a great sacrifice is an example in history. His love for his people is shown in the abandonment of sita although he had no doubts about Sita`s character, he abandoned her due to the suspicions of the people. Although he suffered within himself, he grew up on the welfare of the people. He respected his step other, who was responsible for his exile, like his own mother.

The Ramayana has taken the place of the whole of Indian consciousness as the timeless genius. From time immemorial, countless communities in India and abroad have embraced the populer story of Ramayana as the main inspiration for their spiritual, cultural and philosophical thought. Although the Vedas were practiced as religious or spiritual Literature, they were not universal to all classes of people. So to fill the void in the religious or spiritual world, different communities have chosen the time – honored popular story of Ramayana. So it can be said that the blessings of Brahma are literally true-

Yāvat sthāsyanti girayaḥ saritaścamahītale  
Tavad rāmāyaṇi kathā lokesu pracarisyati. 11

We with very little sense do not understand the significance of religions rituals. So we build our lives by following the ideals of great people on the way to life. We see in Ramayana that Ramchandra behaves like an ordinary person even though he is an incarnation of God. Ramachandra was a great administrator, His fight against Ravana was to defend the dignity of the women of morality. He treated everyone equally. He did not believe in caste system. Though he was a kshatriya, he took food from a savari. Goha is his friend, Garuda, Hanuman are his companion in the battle . We learn a lot from the character of Rama Chandra like never giving up treating everyone well, staying calm in every situation, giving shelter to the enemy, remembering the friendship of a friend, trusting in a partner . The present society is a victim of a horrible situation. The joint family is breaking upto day. Today brother is enemy. The child does not respect the parents now. At present it is difficult to find a good friend. So now to become a ideal son, suitable husband affectionate brother. Best leader, good judge, best ruler above all the ideal man as Sri Ramachandra`s ideal is needed. Then a healthy beautiful and normal society will be emerged and new religion will be established. In the Srimatbhagavata Gita Lord Krishna rightly says that greatman is incarnates whenever religion falls.

Yadā yadā hi dharmasya glānirbhavati bhārata.  
Abhyutthānamadharmasya tadātmānaṃ sṛjamyahaṃ. 12

Today our society is facing a huge moral crisis, so the ideologies established by SriRama Chandra is very essential in today`s age.

End Note:

- 1) Ramayana Balakanda 2/40.
- 2) Ramayana Balakanda 2/15.
- 3) Ramayana Balakanda 3/8.
- 4) Ramayana Sundarakanda 31/7.
- 5) Ramayana Aranyakanda 47/12.
- 6) Ramayana Adikanda 48/39.
- 7) Ramayana Aranyakanda 17/9.
- 8) Ramayana Kiskindhakanda 18/22.
- 9) Ramayana Uttarakanda 31/545556.
- 10) Ramayana Adikanda 8/19.
- 11) Ramayana Balakanda 2/36.
- 12) Srimadvagbat Gita 4/11.

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